Livestock and Meat Situation

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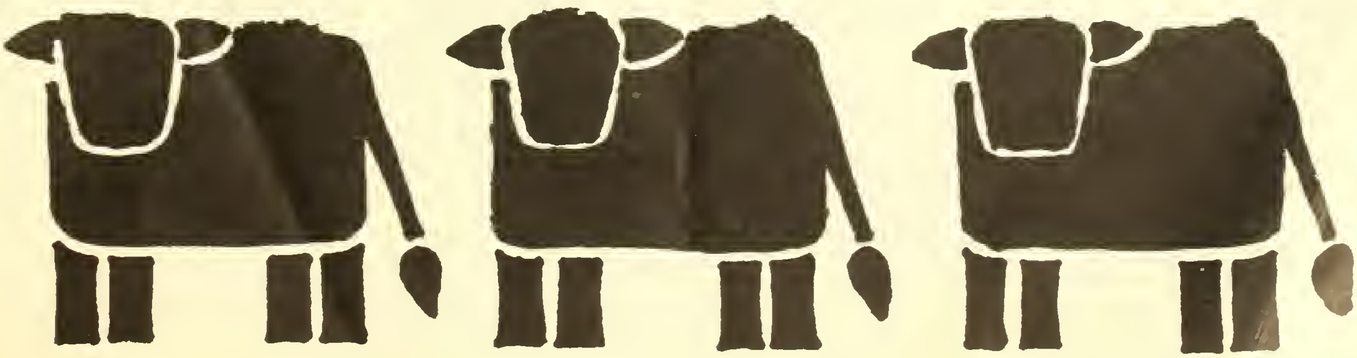
APRIL 1 FEEDER CATTLE SUPPLY

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978/77
			1,000 head		*Percent change*
Calves <500 lb.					
On farms Jan. 1	36,291	34,531	32,363	29,574	-9
Slaughter Jan.-Mar.	1,068	1,370	1,438	1,251	-13
On feed April 1	532	662	667	962	+44
TOTAL	34,691	32,499	30,258	27,361	-10
Steers & heifers 500 lb.+[1]					
On farms Jan. 1	22,851	24,476	24,942	24,746	-1
Slaughter Jan.-Mar.	7,301	7,925	7,719	7,703	0
On feed April 1[2]	8,299	10,714	10,433	11,294	+8
TOTAL	7,251	5,837	6,790	5,749	-15
TOTAL SUPPLY	41,942	38,336	37,048	33,110	-11

[1] Not including heifers for cow replacement. [2] Estimated U.S. steers and heifers.



LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

by Eldon Ball

Fed Marketings, Cattle on Feed Show Increases

The April 1 inventory of cattle on feed in 23 States was increased a tenth over a year earlier. Heifer numbers showed the greatest gain, up 21 percent. Five percent more steers were being readied for slaughter. Intended marketings for the spring quarter were up 7 percent from a year ago. However, actual marketings may be increased a tenth if feeders continue to move cattle with minimum finish. April marketings from 7 States were increased 9 percent. Marketings through midyear should show a gain of 7 to 8 percent.

Based on the number of cattle on feed in the middle weight groups, summer quarter fed marketings will be up slightly from a year ago. However, marketings will depend in part on the number and weight of cattle placed on feed during the current quarter.

Supplies of feeder cattle on April 1 were estimated to be down 10 percent from a year ago. Most of the reduction consisted of calves, although the decline in yearling numbers outside feedlots was significant. Yearlings going on feed would add to marketings in late summer and fall.

Seven States placements during April were down 3 percent. Net placements were 12 percent under a year ago. However, placements for the spring quarter could show a modest increase. Wheat grazing may be an unusual factor affecting the pattern of placements. A feature of the 1978 wheat program announced on March 29 provides for a payment of 50 cents per bushel to farmers who elect to graze-out wheat acreage that otherwise would be harvested for grain. In early May, around 900,000 acres had been committed to the program. The States of Colorado, Kansas, and Texas, where placements lagged year-earlier levels by 9 percent during April, account for more than a third of the grazed acreage. Oklahoma, which is not included in the monthly survey, accounts for about half of this acreage.

Wheat grazing will be very limited by early June. And most cattle on wheat pasture likely would then be taken to finish weight in feedlots. Placements in the Corn Belt States of Iowa and Nebraska were boosted 12 percent. Feeder cattle sales at 8 midwestern markets suggest numbers and weights of yearlings going on feed during April were comparable with a year ago. A 3- to 5-percent increase in marketings over last summer seems likely. Grass-fed steer and heifer slaughter may be half that of a year ago.

Feedlot placements this summer may be near the year-earlier level while a reduction is likely by fall. Total steer and heifer slaughter this spring should match that of a year ago. Also, the July 1 inventory of cattle on feed may be up 8 to 9 percent. Implied is a more significant drop in the feeder cattle supply at midyear then observed on April 1. The increase in fed marketings during October-December may be limited to 2 to 4 percent. Slaughter of steers and heifers off grass may be cut 60 to 70 percent.

Beef production through mid-1978 may be reduced about 3 percent from last year. This summer and fall, production could drop 7 to 8 percent or more from a year ago. Annually, production may be down about 5 percent. Beef consumption likely will be less than 120 pounds per person in 1978, down from a record 129 pounds per person in 1976. The decline in per capita consumption during 1979 could

exceed the combined reduction of the last 2 years.

Heifers designated as replacements for the beef cow herd at the beginning of the year were at a 12-year low. The number of heifers on feed for slaughter April 1 was record large. Placements of heifers apparently continued to exceed year-earlier levels during April, perhaps indicating concern as to the longer-term outlook. Cow slaughter during 1978, as a percent of the beginning cow inventory, is expected to match peak cow slaughter in the previous cyclical downturn. This makes certain a further reduction in the January 1, 1979 inventory of cows and heifers that have calved. Total cattle and calf numbers may be reduced another 3 to 4 million head. The largest reductions are likely in the cow herd and in the number of steers and "other heifers" weighing 500 pounds and over. The number of calves will be smaller and will account for slaughter in late 1979 and much of 1980.

After 2 years of stability, beef prices are rising. The increase for Choice beef at retail may be 16 to 18 percent during 1978. Choice steer prices may average 25 to 30 percent above 1977 with an annual average over $50 per 100 pounds. Despite the impact of inflation on processing and marketing costs, the gross spread between farm and retail prices is expected to narrow.

Upward price movements will not end in 1978. Annual reductions in beef output are likely for the next 2 to 3 years as producers withhold heifers from slaughter to rebuild herds. Projected larger levels of pork and broiler production are not likely to offset the price impact of growth in consumer demand coupled with reduced supplies of beef.

Hog Producers Apparently Expanding Breeding Numbers

On March 1, hog producers in 14 States reported intentions to increase farrowings this spring by 1 percent, while a 2-percent reduction from a year ago was planned for June-August.

Sows to farrow this spring were bred prior to the March survey. The March 1 breeding inventory was reduced 1 percent. Some market observers reported a potential withholding of gilts last November and December. This was less apparent during January. These months span the breeding period for spring farrowings. If so, farrowings could have been up about 5 percent over a year ago. This would imply an increase in hog slaughter during the second half of 1978 of 3 to 5 percent. For the year, an increase of 2 to 3 percent seems likely.

That gilts were retained in significantly larger numbers than a year earlier was not evident during February. But, again market observers suggest renewed effort to expand breeding numbers in March and April. This is consistent with the profit outlook. Sows bred during these months will farrow during the June-August period. Anticipated revisions in last summer's farrowings data could result in a small year-to-year increase this summer if actual farrowings only match intentions.

September-November farrowings may show the greatest year-to-year increase for any quarter this year, up perhaps 3 to 9 percent. If realized, pork production may be increased 6 to 10 percent during the first half of 1979.

With a 2-percent drop in pork production during the first quarter, retail pork prices advanced 13 percent. Fourteen to 15 percent higher prices are expected annually. Market hog prices climbed 21 percent during

January-March with much of the increase coming at the expense of packer margins. Hog prices may average in the low-$50's this summer before declining seasonally in response to increased production. Prices for market hogs in the $46 to $48 range are expected for the fall quarter.

Value of 1977 Exports Exceeds Imports 1/

In 1977, the value of exports of U.S. meat animals, meat, and meat products totaled $1,320 million, up 10 percent from 1976. Tallow, greases, and lard valued at $588 million and hides and skins valued at $578 million were the largest components of exports. Compared to 1976, these represented increases of 34 and 12 percent, respectively. Exports of red meats were valued at $374 million, down 6 percent from the year earlier.

Imports of meat animals, meat, and meat products during 1977 were valued at $1,686 million, down 5 percent from 1976 and $134 million less than exports. Red meats, which were valued at $1,274 million, accounted for about three-fourths of total imports, but were 9 percent below the 1976 value. Live animal imports valued at $196 million were up 13 percent from 1976 and accounted for about 12 percent of total imports in 1977.

In the beef sector, the value of cattle, beef, and beef byproducts exported neared $1.4 billion in 1977. Tallow, hides, and skins accounted for about 75 percent of these exports. U.S. imports of these products were valued at slightly over $1.0 billion last year. Beef and veal imports ($834 million) and live cattle ($190 million) continued to be the major categories.

1/ Bruce Ginn of the Western Livestock Marketing Information Project contributed to these sections.

Exports of beef and cattle are expected to remain strong this year but the total value of meat animals, meat, and meat products could decline modestly.

Imports, however, may rise. Meat imports subject to the Meat Import Law are expected to increase about 3 percent from last year's level. The trigger level for meat imports subject to the Law in 1978 is 1,302 million pounds (product weight) compared to 1,282 million pounds last year. Largely in response to tight domestic supplies of manufacturing-type beef, imported beef prices are rising from 1977 levels.

During the first quarter of this year, imports of meat subject to the Meat Import Law totaled 330.3 million pounds (product weight), 11 percent above the year-earlier level. Shipments from Australia were over 50 percent above the first-quarter 1977 level. Live cattle imports for the first quarter totaled about 312,600 head, over 25 percent above a year ago.

World Situation 1/

A review of the beef situation in other countries shows that combined with the expected decline in U.S. beef production, world supplies of beef will probably be down in 1978.

Australia, the country exporting the largest quantity of beef to the United States, has been suffering from drought and continued poor financial conditions of its producers. Herd liquidation is expected to continue this year. Total beef and veal production may be down 8 to 10 percent from last year. The severity of the drought will have a big impact on the level of production and the extent of liquidation.

New Zealand, another large exporter of beef to the United States, is also

suffering from a drought. Beef and veal production in 1978 is currently expected to decline about 7 percent from the year-earlier level. With unfavorable cattle prices over the past 3 years, there has been some shifting from cattle to sheep. Despite the dry conditions, sheep numbers have increased by over 3 percent in the last 3 years and they are expected to increase slightly again in 1978.

Canada also has been liquidating its cattle herd. Total beef and veal production for 1978 may be down about 5 percent.

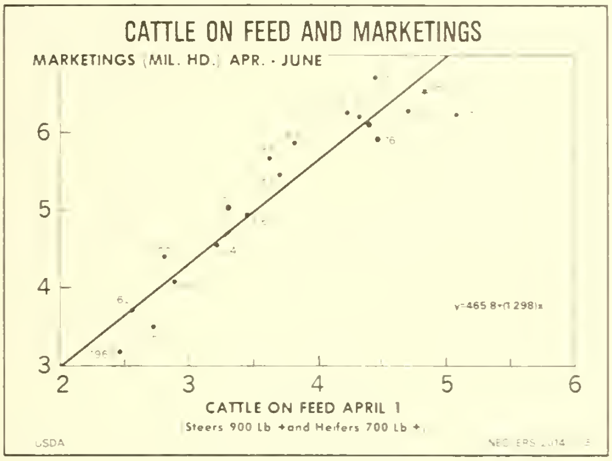
Mexico is expected to rebuild the cattle herd in 1978 and beef and veal production may decline about 2 percent from last year.

Japan is expected to increase beef and veal production about 7 percent this year. Japanese imports of beef in 1978 are expected to increase, due to the recent U.S.-Japan trade agreement which provided for a 10,000-ton increase in imports of high quality beef.

European Community beef and veal production in 1978 is expected to be a little larger than in 1977. Production increases are forecast for West Germany, France, and Italy and these should more than offset production declines in Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

USSR is expanding its cattle numbers. The January 1, 1978 numbers were about 4 percent above the year-earlier level.

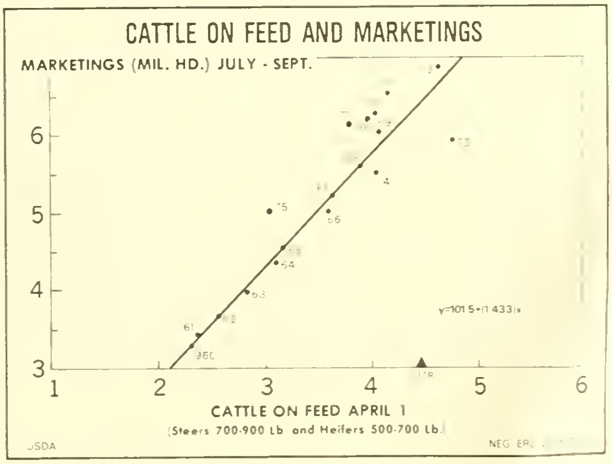
East European Countries are also expected to rebuild and expand herds in 1978. As of January 1, 1978, cattle numbers are expected to be about 1 percent larger than the year earlier.



Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 23 States

Item	1975	1976	1977	1978	1978/ 1977
	1,000 head				*% change*
On feed Jan. 1 . .	9,622	12,328	11,948	12,799	+7
Placements, Jan.-Mar.	4,755	5,430	5,614	6,479	+15
Marketings, Jan.-Mar.	5,507	6,345	6,462	6,773	+5
Other disappearance, Jan.-Mar.	392	513	481	789	+64
On feed Apr. 1 . .	8,478	10,900	10,619	11,716	+10
Steer & steer calves	5,999	7,325	7,047	7,395	+5
<500 lb.	267	248	286	428	+50
500-699 lb. . . .	1,571	1,829	1,750	1,679	-4
700-899 lb. . . .	1,999	2,497	2,332	2,452	+5
900-1,099 lb. . .	1,716	2,270	2,132	2,355	+10
1,100 +lb.	446	481	547	481	-12
Heifers & heifer calves	2,412	3,509	3,524	4,277	+21
<500 lb.	240	382	349	488	+40
500-699 lb. . . .	1,041	1,422	1,468	1,793	+22
700-899 lb. . . .	790	1,203	1,222	1,457	+19
900 + lb.	341	502	485	539	+11
Cows	67	66	48	44	-8
Marketings, Apr.-June	5,024	5,941	6,147	[1] 6,566	+7

[1] Intentions.



Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1977 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1978 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	Dollars per 100 pounds									
SLAUGHTER STEERS:										
Omaha:										
Choice, 900-1100 lb.	40.94	40.11	40.35	42.29	41.83	43.13	43.62	45.02	48.66	52.52
Good, 900-1100 lb.	37.02	36.24	36.24	37.89	37.93	39.34	39.81	40.70	44.30	47.70
California, Choice 900-1100 lb.	42.44	40.53	40.88	44.16	44.43	44.97	44.75	46.81	51.50	55.91
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb.	40.94	39.77	40.64	42.62	42.57	43.94	43.70	44.28	49.26	53.49
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb.	41.25	40.14	40.52	42.20	42.10	43.69	43.72	44.75	49.21	53.10
COWS:										
Omaha:										
Commercial	25.97	25.97	26.72	25.25	24.67	26.00	28.62	31.64	33.78	38.18
Utility	25.23	25.38	26.12	24.89	23.80	25.02	27.59	30.34	32.44	36.94
Cutter	23.85	23.92	24.44	23.45	22.45	23.55	25.72	28.95	30.68	35.38
Canner	22.15	22.12	22.24	21.59	20.90	21.96	24.24	26.95	29.04	33.22
VEALERS:										
Choice, S. St. Paul	46.95	46.20	41.54	42.50	40.98	40.50	40.50	43.75	47.60	69.45
FEEDER STEERS:										
Kansas City:										
Choice, 400-500 lb.	43.14	45.27	46.06	44.48	42.95	43.84	46.15	51.78	57.64	61.10
Choice, 600-700 lb.	40.64	41.99	40.85	40.82	39.94	41.33	44.07	47.60	52.00	55.08
Good, 600-700 lb.	38.48	38.30	36.98	36.76	37.66	38.33	40.28	44.00	47.76	51.00
All weights and grades	38.90	39.61	39.04	40.18	38.79	39.71	42.85	46.89	51.39	53.81
Amarillo:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	38.71	38.75	39.10	38.78	39.68	41.83	44.22	47.91	52.52	54.33
Good, 600-700 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia Auctions:										
Choice, 600-700 lb.	35.00	36.60	36.12	35.19	36.10	37.67	40.38	44.12	48.90	51.00
Good, 400-500 lb.	33.62	35.05	35.12	32.88	34.45	37.25	38.88	43.75	49.10	51.50
SLAUGHTER HOGS:										
Barrows and Gilts:										
Omaha:										
Nos. 1 & 2, 200-220 lb.	46.62	44.81	41.71	41.44	40.55	45.48	46.98	49.77	48.04	46.65
Nos. 1 & 2, 220-240 lb.	46.62	44.81	41.71	41.40	40.43	45.38	46.95	49.72	48.01	46.60
All weights	45.27	43.82	41.09	40.47	38.86	43.61	45.66	48.65	47.39	45.89
Sioux City	45.76	44.34	41.39	40.97	39.44	44.13	46.08	49.26	47.77	46.22
7 markets[1]	45.76	44.38	41.40	40.83	39.33	43.99	45.99	48.83	47.50	46.04
Sows:										
7 markets[1]	38.63	38.00	37.08	36.02	33.55	36.21	39.63	44.43	43.36	42.96
FEEDER PIGS:										
Nos. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb. (per hd.)	36.90	39.84	37.46	34.94	32.32	30.38	35.88	44.12	51.63	54.57
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:										
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	50.42	51.46	53.75	55.69	55.06	58.75	61.44	64.88	76.69	73.12
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	50.05	48.67	51.28	52.80	51.52	56.35	60.79	62.95	70.08	63.25
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	14.58	16.75	19.62	19.69	20.88	25.75	26.19	26.94	28.40	23.81
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	11.00	12.80	14.22	13.75	13.50	16.40	19.00	18.25	17.56	17.00
FEEDER LAMBS:										
Choice, San Angelo	47.33	50.75	54.31	55.75	63.19	68.83	67.00	76.31	80.85	73.33
Choice, So. St. Paul	47.15	48.58	50.55	52.90	55.08	60.68	64.97	65.52	66.66	62.32
FARM PRICES:										
Beef cattle:	34.90	34.50	34.70	35.10	34.30	35.70	37.20	39.90	43.80	47.30
Calves	36.40	37.10	38.00	37.20	36.80	37.50	40.80	44.50	49.10	52.90
Hogs	44.80	42.80	40.30	39.90	37.80	41.50	43.90	47.90	46.80	44.80
Sheep	12.30	12.40	13.40	13.20	14.10	14.60	16.30	17.60	19.20	19.30
Lambs	50.60	49.10	51.30	52.60	52.40	56.90	61.00	62.60	67.70	64.20
MEAT PRICES:										
Wholesale:										
Midwest Markets:										
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	63.65	62.49	63.04	65.87	65.47	68.10	68.74	71.08	74.88	81.43
Heifer beef, Choice, 500-600 lb.	62.14	60.78	61.09	63.89	63.85	66.34	66.96	69.22	73.27	80.15
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	51.69	51.12	50.73	48.46	48.32	51.97	57.64	62.92	67.79	74.13
Pork loins, 8-14 lb.	91.66	85.21	85.52	85.60	76.95	88.70	91.60	92.63	90.04	103.05
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb.	63.55	63.96	55.04	49.15	43.79	51.32	59.37	67.14	74.54	70.61
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb.	72.58	75.47	75.77	84.62	94.22	92.09	83.00	87.76	80.35	72.34
East Coast:										
Steer beef, Choice 600-700 lb.	66.82	66.10	66.71	69.44	69.02	71.46	72.32	74.70	78.21	84.60
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb.	104.72	101.82	107.06	110.90	107.37	118.33	124.19	128.86	135.72	133.11
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb.	103.84	101.67	106.75	110.66	103.12	115.50	119.36	124.50	130.32	123.00
West Coast:										
Steer Beef, Choice, 600-700 lb.	68.98	66.91	66.98	70.62	71.43	72.58	72.19	74.57	79.25	85.51
Retail:										
Beef, Choice	138.3	139.2	138.9	141.5	141.9	144.8	148.2	151.2	154.6	
Veal	180.0	181.9	181.5	180.5	184.9	184.5	176.5	180.3	183.0	
Pork	132.1	130.3	130.8	126.9	127.5	130.6	133.8	138.4	139.4	
Lamb	192.8	193.2	188.6	189.5	193.9	190.1	199.8	206.8	214.0	
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100)										
Wholesale meat	177.6	172.8	171.4	175.7	174.7	183.6	185.9	198.2	197.6	205.3
Retail meat	175.8	177.4	177.7	176.3	174.5	178.3	182.2	187.5	192.0	
Beef and veal	164.2	164.0	164.1	163.7	166.0	168.0	170.5	175.6	179.2	
Pork	192.0	196.8	197.6	194.2	193.8	191.7	198.4	204.5	209.2	
Other meats	179.0	179.7	179.9	179.0	180.0	182.3	185.3	190.0	196.2	
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[2]										
Beef steer-corn	21.5	24.2	24.2	23.6	20.7	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.8	23.3
Hog-corn	23.8	26.4	24.6	22.6	19.2	21.4	22.7	24.0	22.2	20.4

[1] St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [2] Bushels of No. 2 Yellow Corn equivalent in value of 100 pounds liveweight.

Selected marketings, slaughter and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	Unit	1977 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1978 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:													
Slaughter:													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,025	3,054	3,374	3,085	3,489	3,320	3,282	3,244	3,200	3,238	3,046	3,243
Steers	1,000 head	1,484	1,488	1,683	1,481	1,636	1,477	1,422	1,416	1,438	1,500	1,450	1,553
Heifers	1,000 head	849	842	890	839	990	1,010	969	866	862	905	851	934
Cows	1,000 head	627	654	726	695	782	758	818	892	840	778	691	693
Bulls and stags	1,000 head	65	70	75	71	80	76	74	70	60	54	54	63
Calves	1,000 head	389	353	368	352	411	403	392	398	387	368	336	386
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	539	474	550	468	553	568	525	477	441	425	390	487
Hogs	1,000 head	6,395	5,877	5,695	4,908	6,148	6,514	6,507	6,885	6,186	5,969	5,840	6,794
Percentage sows	Percent	4	5	6	7	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	5
Average liveweight per head													
Cattle	Pounds	1,044	1,038	1,031	1,023	1,021	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,033	1,041	1,037	1,033
Calves	Pounds	196	210	217	208	213	207	211	206	196	211	208	205
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	112	106	104	104	103	103	109	110	109	111	113	113
Hogs	Pounds	236	239	241	239	238	236	239	243	239	236	233	234
Average dressed weight													
Beef	Pounds	614	612	609	602	602	602	597	596	597	606	605	605
Veal	Pounds	114	123	126	123	125	124	126	123	116	125	122	119
Lamb and mutton	Pounds	56	52	51	51	51	51	54	55	56	56	57	57
Pork	Pounds	169	171	173	171	169	168	171	173	171	169	167	167
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,856	1,864	2,049	1,854	2,092	1,993	1,956	1,929	1,908	1,956	1,838	1,956
Veal	Mil. lb.	44	43	47	43	51	49	49	48	45	46	41	46
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	30	25	28	24	28	29	28	26	24	24	22	28
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,077	1,003	980	835	1,033	1,090	1,107	1,189	1,053	1,006	973	1,132
COMMERCIAL:													
Slaughter:													
Cattle	1,000 head	3,264	3,300	3,628	3,307	3,750	3,572	3,556	3,542	3,470	3,468	3,268	3,467
Calves	1,000 head	445	419	440	420	485	475	471	474	450	425	387	439
Sheep and lambs	1,000 head	563	492	570	486	578	588	545	495	455	438	402	502
Hogs	1,000 head	6,652	6,134	5,957	5,121	6,410	6,762	6,771	7,198	6,528	6,240	6,090	7,068
Production:													
Beef	Mil. lb.	1,985	1,991	2,182	1,970	2,229	2,122	2,095	2,080	2,045	2,077	1,953	2,073
Veal	Mil. lb.	59	62	66	62	72	71	70	68	63	62	56	60
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	32	25	29	25	29	30	29	27	25	25	23	28
Pork	Mil. lb.	1,119	1,044	1,021	869	1,074	1,130	1,151	1,241	1,108	1,050	1,013	1,179
COLD STORAGE STOCKS FIRST OF MONTH:[2]													
Beef	Mil. lb.	473	472	447	413	374	350	346	301	291	316	314	319
Veal	Mil. lb.	11	13	11	12	11	11	11	10	10	11	13	13
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	12	13	15	14	14	14	12	10	9	10	9	9
Pork	Mil. lb.	225	265	270	228	179	145	158	166	209	186	174	174
Total meat and meat products[3]	Mil. lb.	776	823	802	723	629	569	579	532	565	567	560	574
FOREIGN TRADE:													
Imports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	158	161	145	166	187	200	136	103	236	145	166	200
Pork	Mil. lb.	42	39	42	39	35	32	27	17	50	42	42	50
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	3	4	2	1	1	1	([4])	1	3	3	4	3
Exports: (carcass weight)													
Beef and veal	Mil. lb.	6.75	7.63	8.96	9.13	10.36	8.63	9.02	8.56	11.58	10.04	13.42	12.98
Pork	Mil. lb.	22.50	26.70	24.46	21.51	23.11	27.14	26.44	28.48	25.20	19.59	14.52	16.32
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	.35	.49	.28	.21	.19	.45	.48	.39	.39	1.12	1.37	2.00
Live animal imports:													
Cattle	Number	84,694	109,891	82,838	36,451	32,183	50,438	63,641	199,276	226,361	99,989	116,515	96,058
Hogs	Number	2,498	2,772	3,881	5,368	4,519	3,929	3,382	3,090	3,042	2,282	3,851	6,386
Sheep and lambs	Number	59	22	23	47	979	659	5,241	1,202	180	3	1	0
Live animal exports:													
Cattle	Number	6,874	7,166	8,750	8,159	9,672	15,010	10,787	11,873	11,846	4,962	7,419	5,351
Hogs	Number	1,045	312	1,768	289	933	1,224	485	1,110	849	652	659	1,134
Sheep and lambs	Number	23,870	17,945	11,759	8,798	13,281	14,905	24,710	14,771	31,537	5,964	3,255	12,013

[1] Federally inspected and other commercial. [2] Beginning Jan. 1977 excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [3] Includes stocks of canned meats in cooler in addition to the meats listed. [4] Less than 500,000 lb.

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